ABSTRACT ABSTRACT LIU SHANMIN



刘宣 Shan



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简 介:

刘山民,1946年生。作家,画家,国家一级美术师。现居北京。

1965年入伍,南京军区坦克教导团。

1973年,国画处女作《滴水成河》入选全军、全国美展。

1974年,小说处女作《火红的秋天》(《解放军文艺》发表)入编全军短篇小说集。

1980年,徐州国画院专职画家。

1985年就学于中央美术学院,得李可染、卢沉等老师指导。

刘山民擅长写意人物,从东方哲学、美学的根本参悟意象造型的特质与真义,于象形文字、岩画、汉画砖石刻的原初精神确定美学取向,开掘点线面、符号、图形诸元素自身审美价值,将主观意象融于自然抽象,形成独异于人的个性语言,尚简古、求天趣、富意蕴,重装饰风、形式美。

Resume

Liu Shanmin, born in 1946, is a writer, painter. He now lives in Beijing. In 1965 he enlisted in the army, serving in Tank Training Regiment of PLA Nanjing Military Area Command.

In 1973, his maiden work *A River Originates from Drips of Water* was exhibited in the Military Art Exhibition and the National Art Exhibition.

In 1974, his first short story *Flaming Autumn* was included in *An Anthology of Military Short Stories*.

In 1980, he became a professional painter at Xuzhou Traditional Chinese Painting Academy.

In 1985, he studied in Central Academy of Fine Arts under artists such as Li Keran and Lu Chen.

Liu Shanmin excels at free style figures. Having apperceived the essence and nature of spiritual creation from the fundamental ideas of oriental philosophy and aesthetics, he settles on an aesthetic orientation based on the primitive spirit of hieroglyph, rock paintings, pictorial stones and stone sculptures of the Han Dynasty, explores the aesthetic value of point, line, plane, symbols, and figures, and creates mental images by abstracting nature. In this way, he develops a unique artistic language that stresses the pursuit of simplicity and primitiveness, the attainment of natural and formal beauty, and is highly decorative and full of symbolic connotations.



作者近照

The Beauty Lies in Spiritual Appreciation

On Liu Shanmin's Paintings

Shao Dazhen

Initially, there were neither fixed rules nor set patterns for painting. Derived from practice, these rules and patterns have both advantages and disadvantages. While providing guidance for beginnings and helping them avoid detours, they tend to fetter the latecomers so that they become too timid to attempt any possible violation. The ancient Chinese often describe the creative state as "from being rule-abiding to rule-violating". That is, one may start with abidance of rules, but instead of fettered by them, one should have the nerve to break them and create new ones, thereby attaining originality. This is what we often refer to as cultivating one's individuality or personal style. This is of vital importance for art, with which repetition and imitation are regarded as major taboos. Currently, however, it is difficult for many to resist the impression that individuality of artistic works can be improvised with deliberation. In fact, individuality is a natural product of the artist's personality, attainments, feeling and emotions. A real artist often exerts to express his heartfelt feelings towards the objective world with vividness and ingenuity, which in turn gives birth to a unique and original style. Dai Xi of Qing Dynasty once said, "The so-called masters' brushworks in books of model paintings are all inventions of future generations. The painter is unintentional in the creative process, simply imitating nature, which is in his mind and appears to him in contemplation. An artist may paint in his own unique way. Sticking stubbornly with tradition is not a wise choice." (Discursive Thoughts On Painting in the Xigu Study).

An artist of traditional Chinese painting and writer, Mr. Liu Shanmin has undergone systematic training in the art academy and is wellversed in literature and history, especially in ancient oriental philosophy and metaphysics, and has formed his own understanding of art and traditional Chinese aesthetics. Fully conversant with the imagery theory and widely read in modern western art, he is enchanted by primitive art, ancient rock paintings, oracle bone inscriptions, ancient relief stone sculptures and relief brick sculptures, children's art, and folk paper cutting. From the works that are relatively closer to the origin of art, he has perceived the essence of artistic creation-being truthful and untruthful, being truthful to one's inclinations and feelings and untruthful to the specific shapes and images. He has written an essay entitled On Evasiveness, which covers a wide range of subjects, from Taoist philosophy to poetry and painting, from emptiness to artistic conception, and from artistic and literary thinking to the nature of creation. Liu Shanmin bases his artistic practice on his own perception, knowledge, and attainments and exerts his imagination and creativeness by borrowing from and referring to the artistic languages that fascinate him. Thanks to his comprehensive artistic attainment which covers history, philosophy, literature, and Chinese calligraphy, his subject matter varies, including allusions to ancient history, figures and stories in literary classics, folk stories and proverbs, scenes of work and life, and memories of interesting episodes from his childhood, etc.. His works are unique with all the evasive shapes and the obvious emphasis on the essence and the likeness in spirit. His painting language is profound and bears distinctive marks of free writing. By following his heart and working in an extemporaneous manner, he creates a painting language that is both vibrant and free, and his staunchness and perseverance in artistic pursuit and scrupulous attention to technique and skill indicate his equanimity and rigor. In other words, his arrangements are always meticulous, taking into careful consideration aspects such as point, line and plane, ink and color, the foreground and the background, the details and the whole. His vigorous strokes and the constructivist traits are highly impressive. In his works, everything is elusive, involved in the constant process of changing and transformation-being and nothingness, reality and fantasy, black and white, light and shade, thickness and thinness, which gives birth to the emotions, principles, and charm that are simple in appearance but infinite in meaning and a kind of strength and beauty that can only be fully sensed in contemplation. This reminds me of a famous sentence in Shen Kuo's The Dream Rivulet Diary, which reads, "the beauty of calligraphy and painting can only be penetrated with 'spiritual appreciation', and can not be perceived by simply looking at the shapes and figures." Apparently, Liu Shanmin's paintings are results of his spiritual appreciation of nature, and our appreciation of them is in turn a spiritual appreciation of his spiritual creations.

妙在神会

—— 读刘山民的画

卸大麻

画,本无固定的法则和固定的格式,法则和格式是人们在实践中逐渐总结出来的。有法则可依,有格式参照,有好处,也有不好处。好处在于可以引导初学者认识入门的途径,少走弯路;不好处是容易束缚后来者的手脚,使人畏首畏尾,不敢越雷池半步。古人常用"在有法与无法之间"来形容人们的创新状态,意思说从有法走来又不为法所拘,而敢于破旧法、创新法,自立面貌。这就是我们常说的建立独特的个性面貌或个性风格。艺术中个性面貌和个性风格确实非常重要,因为艺术创作最忌千人一面,最怕单调重复。可是,时下人们对艺术中的个性往往有所误解,以为个性是可以刻意做出来的。其实,艺术中的个性是作者性格、素养和思想感情的自然流露,真正的艺术家追求的是如何用生动、巧妙的手段,表达自己面对客观世界的真切感受,由此自然形成的与他人艺术面貌的差异。清代戴熙曾说:"凡画谱称某家画法者,皆后人拟议之词,画者本无心也,但摹拟造化而已。吾心自有造化,静而求之,仁者见仁,智者见智可也,泥古未有是处。"(《习古斋画絮》)

刘山民君是一位国画家,也是一位作家。他不仅受过学院的艺术训练,更有深厚的文史修养,对古代东 方哲学特别是玄学很有研究,对中国传统美学理论有自己的体会,对艺术有自己的独立见解。他深谙意象说 的奥妙,十分喜欢原始初民的艺术、古代岩画、甲骨文、古代画像石和画像砖、儿童艺术、民间剪纸等, 对西方现代艺术也颇有涉猎。他从这些更接近艺术本原的创造中,体悟到艺术创造的真谛:真与不真。真, 心性与感情;不真,形与象。他写过一篇阐述自己审美理想的文章《说恍惚》,从道家哲学说到诗和画,讲 空灵, 讲意境……讲文艺思维和创造的特性。刘山民依据自己的见解和知识、修养储备, 选择了他的艺术 实践。他主要借鉴和参照他热爱的艺术语言,发挥着自己的想象力和创造性。由于他有全面的艺术修养,历 史、哲学、文学、书法,他的绘画题材是广泛的,有取自于古代史籍中的典故、文学名著中的人物和故事及 民间传说和谚语,有取自于劳动生活的场面,也有故园童年趣事的回忆……作品面貌别具一格,"形"若有 若无,若隐若显,重在神似与神韵。他的绘画语言既有鲜明的自由书写的特征,又有思考的深度。随心性、 不经意地即兴发挥, 使他的绘画语言具有灵动性和舒展感, 而艺术追求的坚定与执著, 以及艺术技巧和技艺 的一丝不苟,则显示出他绘画创作沉着和实在的品格。换句话说,他的艺术构思是缜密的,作品中的点线与 面、墨与色、前景与背景、细节与整体……都有精心的安排。他笔力的遒劲,笔墨中包含的构成意味,尤其 予人以深刻的印象。在他经营的画面上,有与无,虚与实,黑与白,浓与淡,粗与细……一切处在变动与转 化之中,稍纵即逝,有的只是言极简而意无穷的情、理、趣和只可感悟的力与美。这使我想起沈括在《梦溪 笔谈》中的一句名言: "书画之妙,在于神会,难可以形器求也。"刘山民的画是他与造化的神会。而我们 欣赏他的作品,则是与他心灵创造的一种神会。

Free And Unfettered In Mind

----About Liu Shanmin's Painting

Xu Encun

People living in the physical world have never given up looking forward to the spiritual freedom. In other words, it is the attraction of the spiritual freedom that leads to people's varied life. So the permanent task for artists is to break the fetters of the three-dimensional space to reveal spiritually free and unfettered prospects by material means.

Along with artists' ideological emancipation, more and more artistic styles and forms and experimentations appear and it brings something more colorful and dynamic to Chinese painting art. That is why Liu Shanmin's painting is approved.

Liu is distinguished by his figure painting with freehand brushwork. First, he does well in breaking an image he wants to paint and then puts the parts of it into a new order by the way he himself understand. Secondly, he simplifies and varies and generalizes images in his paintings and at the same time uses symbol conception of rock painting, pictograph and brick carving for reference before he establishes his own painting form and develops his own artistic language. So finally he gets superimposed pictures that are simple, unsophisticated and decorative in multi-dimension space.

We can find in Liu's paintings that the years' research on Oriental philosophy and arts and the spiritual and artistic resources obtained from the 5000 years' Chinese culture help him paint with facility. The exploration of primitive art and ancient civilization enlightened him and thereby a kind of symbolic thinking mode came into being which guides him to paint the images in his mind with a combination of real and virtual means of artistic expression. That is his artistic orientation, too.

As crystallization of wisdom of mankind, the Oriental culture has nourished many great artists both in the Orient and the West. But few of them have found the essentials and the true meaning of it. They usually are pedantic except for artists as Liu who concentrates for most of his life on studies of the Oriental culture without utilitarian motives. He is fascinated with making new discoveries and artistic riddles while reading riddles of ancient culture. Therefore, his paintings are full of meaning and able to afford food for thought.

A most striking characteristic of Liu's painting is to settle spaces with a structure of points, lines and surfaces. The complicated change of space, time, speed, position and etc. in a picture presents a flowing rhythm. With the unique artistic language and inherent structure, Liu's painting boasts succinctness, moderate exaggeration and naturalism.

Liu see the world with his heart. He grasps every appealing clue in life and paints it on the paper with his distinctive style and presents you a aesthetic enjoyment of a high standard.

(Xu Encun, the chief editor of Chinese Fine Art and a famous artistic theorist)

逍遥与自由

—— 读刘山民的作品



生活在物质层面的人们,从来也没有放弃对精神层面的自由向往,或者可以说,正是由于精神自由的牵引,才使得物质层面的人们的生活如此丰富多彩。对于艺术家而言,他们面对的永恒命题,便是如何利用物质手段,去突破三维空间的束缚,展示心灵逍遥与精神自由的图景。

在当代画坛上,伴随着思想的解放,绘画日益回归至本体,使绘画获得了空前活力与广阔空间。不同风格与丰富的形式、语言试验,为当代画坛增添了活跃的色彩与生动的元素。

刘山民的绘画正是在这一基点上获得了不同凡响的意义。

刘山民的作品是以写意人物为主要特点的,但他的写意人物的确与众不同。首先,是画家把所表现的题旨进行了意象化的处理,即进行了笔墨的转换,在颠覆与拆解特定形象的过程中,十分注意强调主观作用与个性化的手法处理。其次,把作品中的意象进行简约、变异、归纳与概括,并吸取、借鉴了岩画、象形文字与汉画砖石刻的符号意识及结构元素,确立自己的形式、语言。最后,在整合与再造之中,凝聚了主观与客观、物质与精神、形而上与形而下等多种元素,形成多空间重叠、错位的图像,表现了一种单纯、古朴、简洁、重拙的装饰特点与形式美感。

不难发现,长期以来,画家刘山民潜心于深厚博大的东方哲学与东方艺术的探索与研究,五千年的文化底蕴成为他精神与艺术的资源,使他得以厚积薄发,做到了"长期积累,偶然得之"。在对原始艺术、古文化的孜孜求索中,刘山民解读着浩如烟海的古文化符号与古文化之谜,在这一过程中,启迪了意象性的符号思维,进而编织了自己的艺术梦境,似是而非又似非而是地描绘着心灵的图景与精神的向往,进而确定了自己的艺术取向。

东方文化作为人类的智慧结晶,哺育与滋养了东西方诸多的艺术大师与优秀艺术家。而真正得其要领与奥秘者,仍然为数不多:要么简单照搬,要么生硬套用,要么食古不化,要么僵化浅薄。只有以东方文化为"道"者,才能从中引出哲思,获得启示,领略玄机,顿悟其理。刘山民始终脚踏实地地在东方文化中徘徊、探索,以"十年磨一剑"的精神,摒弃功利心理,在破译古文化之谜中又再造了新的谜底,在发现中重又发现,这使得他的绘画呈现出"言无尽,意无穷",耐看耐读并诠释不尽的模糊感。

无论画家给自己的作品以何种命题——《橘颂》、《九歌图》、《七月流火》、《留得残荷听雨声》,以及表现现实生活的《夏》、《家乡的小河》、《平原月初升》、《天趣》等,都以变化无定的空间处理与点、线、面的结构方式为突出特点,造成解构后的"残缺"结构,在抽象、模糊之中让人领略到一种文化韵致、历史遗风、形式美感与精神奥秘。

显而易见,刘山民在创作中,一任思绪驰骋,"视通万里,思接千载",把点、线、面空间化,把情与景时间化,在画面上演绎着空间、时间、速度、方位、形而上与形而下的复杂变幻,进而取得一种流动感与韵律美,并在其中建立一种语言秩序与内在结构,使画面简洁而又丰富,夸张而不失分寸,灵动而不失重拙,抒情而又忘我,再造了全新的诗意。

刘山民以自己的眼睛去观察世界,以自己的心灵去沟通世界,进而形成了他独特的世界图景。就此而言,他的艺术是呕心沥血创造的结果,他的想象因而能跨越时空,"通古今而观之",笔下的点、线、面成为情感的象征符号。这是一种无序的形式结构,使感情更加沉郁,境界更加宽阔,时空更加自由,必然产生一种幽深、遥远与神秘、诗意的美感,给人以高层次、高品位的完美享受。

Origin & Innovation

——The primitive rock painting and Liu Shanmin's artistic production

Dong Yulong

Painting is originated from the rock painting in primitive culture. By rock painting with natural colors and simple composition, ancestors of human beings noted their ideas and expressed their psychological needs. In recent centuries, rock paintings bearing information of primitives were paid more attention by sphere of learning at home and abroad. But in Chinese artistic circle, few painters show solicitude for them that came earlier into being than Chinese traditional calligraphy, painting, bronze art and the art of ancient painted pottery. However, Liu Shanmin, one of the few, loves the original art of painting deeply and then applies it to his paintings. Meanwhile, Liu also tries his best to assimilate artistic nutriment from the Chu and Han cultural relics unearthed in Xuzhou area and the local folk art. As a result, he has developed his own painting system with unique artistic language, technique, pattern and aesthetic orientation.

In Liu's paintings, especially the ones describing Chinese fairy and folk tales in remote antiquity or mythical figures and occasions in poems of Qu Yuan, a famous poet in the War Period, or occasions of celebrating the bumper harvest in primitive actual life, Liu displays vividly those themes that both the Western realism and Chinese traditional art can hardly paint with his symbolic artistic expressing technique and plain composition originated from epigraphy and orientation focusing on natural and primary interest.

In addition, Liu shows much favor to Chinese classical literature and songs. He devotes himself to the probe to transform the invisible images in music and literary works into visible ones.

Some critics comment that Liu's painting is a good combination of Chinese and Western elements. But Liu himself does not think so. He thinks he is seeking the root of art and his artistic theory owns distinctive Oriental and national features. His art is a field of art between abstraction and objectivity. With his subjective feelings and aesthetic concept, Liu extracts and purifies abstract symbols from the natural images, then weaves fascinating pictures, structures beautiful composition of a picture and conveys aesthetic ideas and emotion.

About Liu's paintings, my overall comment is that they are very valuable for academic research with the characteristic style, high aesthetic standards and profound oriental cultural implications.

(Dong Yulong, the former director of Theory Research Dept. and Collecting Dept. of the nation musume of China Fine Arts.)

寻根・创造

—— 史前岩画和刘山民绘画创作

董玉龙

人类的绘画活动,最早可追溯到人类幼年时期绘制的岩画。这种绘制在山地洞穴或露天岩石上的、被中外专家学者称为"原始艺术"或"艺术前的艺术"的史前岩画,是远古的先民们发现和运用简单的天然颜色和稚拙的图形,来表达和记录某种意念或需求的产物。近几个世纪以来,这种承载着早期人类某些信息的史前岩画,受到了海内外学术界特别是考古界、历史学界以及专门从事人类起源研究的专家们的关注和重视。但是在美术界,对于这种既早于我国传统书法绘画,又早于古代青铜、彩陶的史前岩画,除美术史论界重视艺术起源研究或教学的少数专家、教授外,在中国画坛各界,似乎鲜有人关注。然而,画家刘山民在其创作的许多作品中,对这种人之初的似乎其貌不扬的绘画形式,却情有独钟。这位与我初次谋面的画家,在其绘画艺术风格上,不仅注意从其家乡徐州——古彭城先后出土的楚、汉文物和当地民间艺术、儿童绘画中吸取艺术营养,而且还着意追溯人类绘画的源头,即虽然稚拙简陋却有着原始天趣的史前岩画中寻求艺术灵感,以探索其个性化的绘画语言、形式手法及其审美追求。

在刘山民的绘画中,特别是那些以华夏民族远古神话传说为题材的作品,如其在以《华夏魂》命题的大幅作品中所表现的——开天辟地创造人类的盘古、女娲,射日的后羿,治水的大禹等等艺术形象的塑造,或者是以屈原《九歌》为题材的作品中,对东皇太乙、大司命、山鬼和国殇等等神话人物和场景的描绘,以及在表现原始农耕社会喜庆丰收的《社火》等现实生活之宏大场景中,对那些古老的歌者、舞者、鼓乐者、祭祀者等人物和鸡、犬、马、牛、羊家禽家畜等各类形象、场景的创意、塑造,不同题材内容的构思、构图、气氛的烘托、渲染和描绘等等,所有这些,用西方写实主义或中国文人画传统的写意手法,似乎都比较难于描绘的那些荒远古老的情景、氛围,及其相应的艺术情趣和审美境界,而画家刘山民却匠心独具地吸收和借鉴史前岩画的表现形式,以简括、率真、稚拙的符号化的绘画语言,壁画化和装饰性的艺术手法,以及源于金石书法意蕴的点、块、线条,古拙、斑驳、朦胧的复合色彩,不受透视、解剖法则束缚的"平面构成"式的形式构图,以及着意于自然野趣、童心童趣、原始天趣的艺术境界和审美追求等等,从而把绵延古今被历史高度概括和浓缩了的华夏远古神话传说,以及在当代社会无法一见的原始农耕生活,经过画家神驰八荒的主观努力和艺术创绘,似乎透过迷离的历史尘雾,艺术地、形象化地展现在当代世人面前,这的确是难能可贵的。

另外, 画家刘山民对我国古典文学和古典乐曲也情有独钟。如在其以唐代诗人张若虚著名诗篇和后世同名古曲命名的作品《春江花月夜》中, 画家期望把古诗、古曲中"江畔何人初见月, 江月何年初照人"等旷远时空意境, 古代妇女对远方亲人的思盼、怀念与祝愿等抽象意境、情感, 以可视的绘画形象展现出来。在以古曲《梅花三弄》命名的作品中, 画家在着意探索把古代名作、名曲中那些看不见的文学形象、音乐形象, 转换为可视的绘画形象以展示人间。这是在其绘画创作实践和探索中, 所追求的另一种内容和境界。

在刘山民以不同手法描绘的其他作品中,如《老子著经图》、《橘颂》、《摇篮曲》、《家乡的小河》等,画家那种稚拙、简括和带有装饰性的绘画手法,都显示出既有着东方文化传统的艺术底蕴,又不同于文人画传统的写意作品,从而显示画家与众不同的艺术创意和独特风格。

据笔者所知,刘山民对有的评论家关于其作品是"中西合璧"的评述并不认同,他认为自己是在"寻根",其艺术理念是东方的、民族的,是"古老不老的中国,不似之似的艺术"。就造型意识和审美取向而言,他既"不取具象,也不取摒弃物象而纯以几何图形和色块组合的那类抽象",从而真正实践东方艺术"不似之似"意象造型的写意精神,将自然物象作为造型的初始依据,经由画家主观情思与审美旨趣的充分提炼、改造(变形),成为极纯粹的、似是而非又似非而是的意象(心象)符号,以意象符号组织美的图形,构筑美的形式,传达美的意念与情感。

笔者对刘山民作品的总体印象是:

风格很独特,

审美品位相当高,

有着深厚的东方文化底蕴,

很具学术研讨价值。

2002年12月

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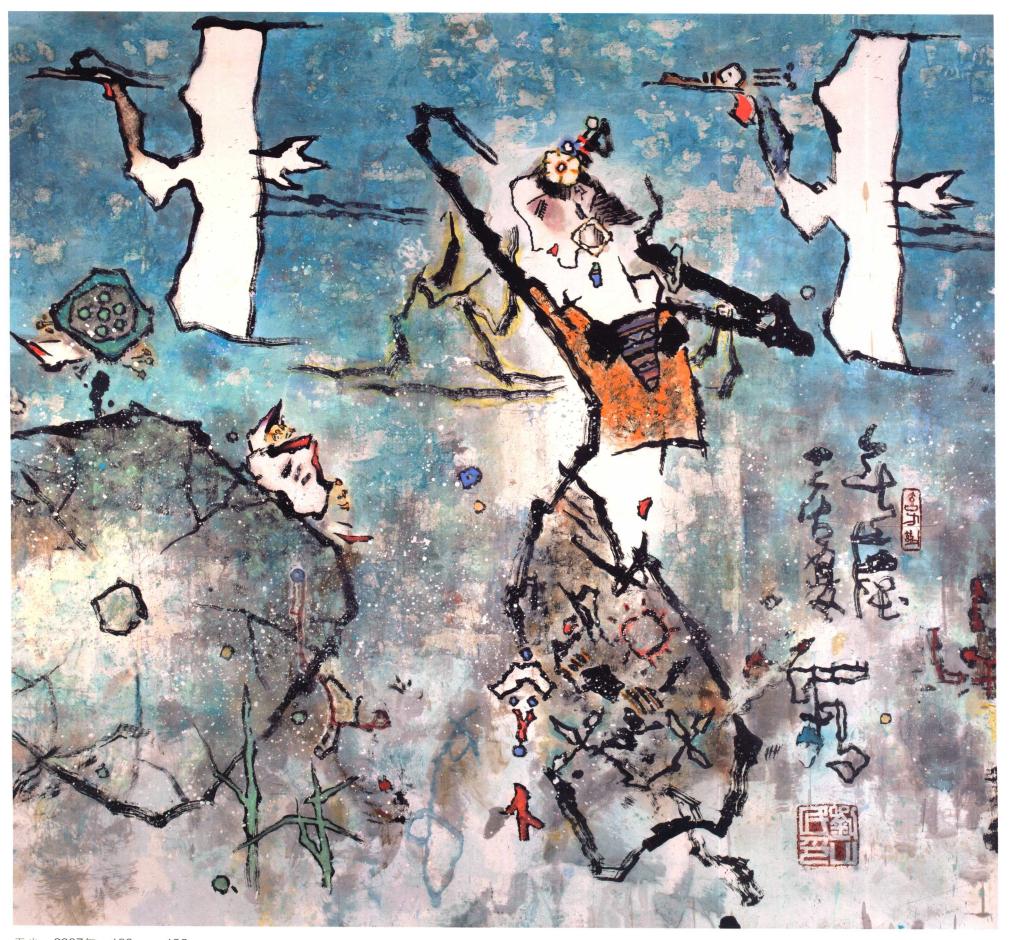
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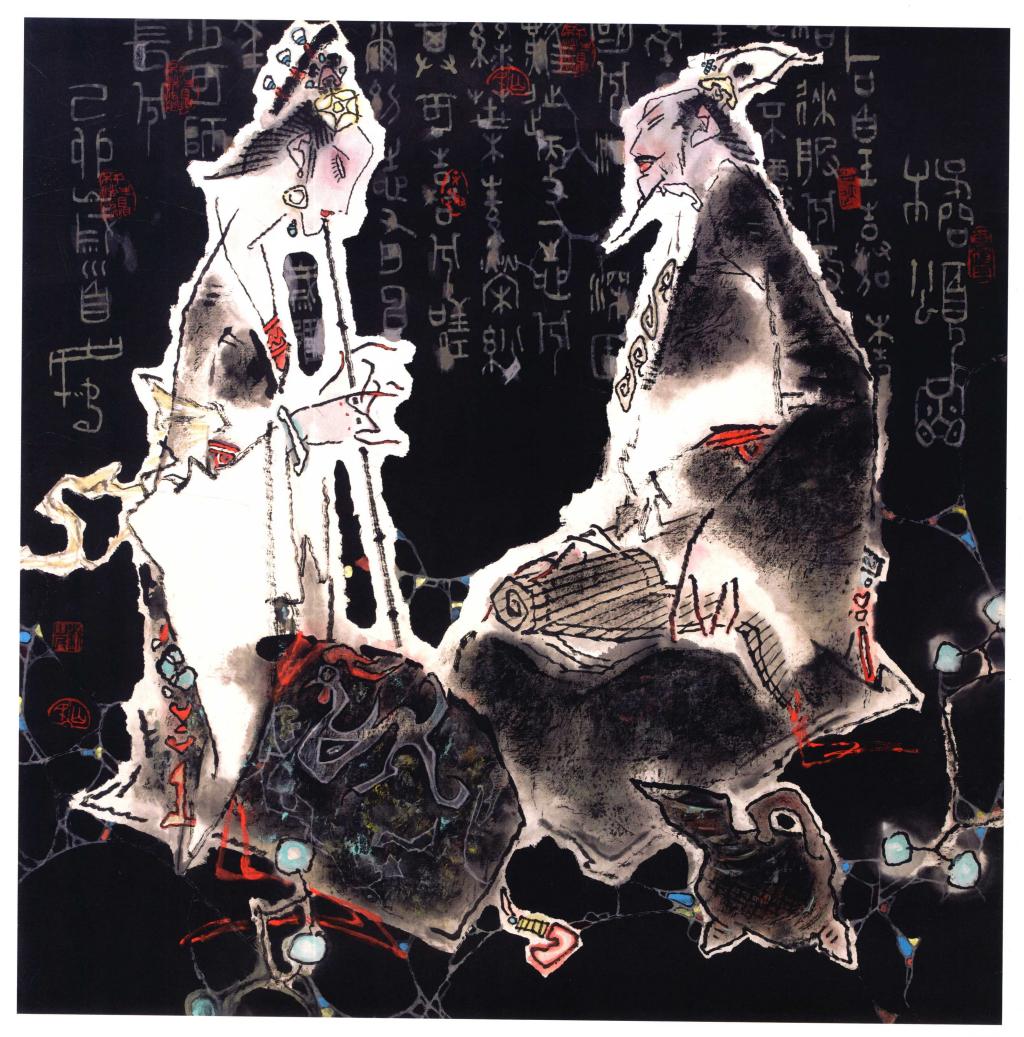
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